

USER'S MANUAL

HOOK 3



HOOK 3

Passion & evolution

WELCOME

We wish to welcome you to our team and thank you for the confidence that you have placed in a NIVIUK Glider.

We would like to share with you the commitment, the passion and emotions of the Niviuk design team, which have resulted in the creation of the new HOOK 3. Niviuk are very proud of this new glider, a glider carefully designed to bring you maximum pleasure whilst allowing you learn and progress.

The HOOK 3 has born from Niviuk essence, our tradition and from our experience from the past and future's innovation. Versatile and ultramodern, the HOOK 3 offers an excellent piloting experience, adventure to the highest extent, comfort in flight and efficiency. It's the change from the usual to the extraordinary. The HOOK 3 does not leave anything else to wish for.

We are confident that you will enjoy flying this wing and that you will soon understand the meaning of our slogan:

“The importance of small details”

This is the user's manual that we recommend you to read in detail.

The NIVIUK Gliders Team.

NIVIUK GLIDERS C/ DEL TER 6, NAVE D 17165 LA CELLERA DE TER - GIRONA - SPAIN

TEL. +34 972 42 28 78 FAX +34 972 42 00 86

info@niviuk.com www.niviuk.com

USER'S MANUAL

NIVIUK Gliders HOOK 3

This manual offers all the necessary information that will familiarize you with the main characteristics of your new paraglider. Although this manual informs you about your glider, it does not offer the instruction requirements necessary for you to be able to pilot this type of wing. Flying instruction can only be taught at a paragliding school recognised by the Flying Federation of your country.

Nevertheless we remind you that it is important that you carefully read all the contents of the manual for your new HOOK 3.

Severe injuries to the pilot can be the consequence of the misuse of this equipment.

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1. CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 WHO IS IT DESIGNED FOR?

The HOOK 3 has been clearly designed for pilots that aim for the best: independence, freedom and adventure.

At Niviuk we have very clear that the most important element of the glider is the pilot. That's why our new HOOK 3 has a single objective: the personal growth of the pilot. Its high performance and high level of comfort in flight will let you choose between a flight with a sporty character or an astonishing serene flight. You are in charge of setting the pace. Let your emotions soar with the Hook 3.

1.2 CERTIFICATION

The HOOK 3 has successfully achieved the European EN B and the LTF 1-2 certifications.

Description of flight characteristics on B class:

Paraglider with good passive safety and forgiving characteristics. Some resistance to departures from normal flight.

Description on pilots skills required on B class:

Designed for all pilots including pilots under all levels of training.

The HOOK 3 passed the essential load test of 8G without experiencing any problems.

On the flight test all the five sizes of the HOOK 3 received the best certification EN B.

This test was carried out in the Swiss Air-Turquoise laboratories.

Check the certification results and figures on the last pages of this manual or at www.niviuk.com

1.3 IN-FLIGHT BEHAVIOUR

In order to bring you the best glider in this class the NIVIUK Team have carried out extensive and meticulous design work. As a consequence of several prototypes and many hours of test flights numerous adjustments were made. These prototypes were then tested in all types of flight conditions.

HOOK 3 is the result. Hook 3 is technology privileged compared to its predecessors, the wing features a new profile with performance and technologies transmitted down from the competition wings. Improvements and innovations that Olivier and our R&D team manage to move from competitions all around the world to the new HOOK 3, for you to enjoy it. In spite of evolution, the HOOK 3 is a (safe/ EN B) glider and it will provide you what is expected of it. Hook 3 is a glider for all pilots who wish to be equipped with latest performance and technology; it is capable to offer the same usual safety, the same feeling with closed eyes and the same coherence with the original NIVIUK ideas.

1.4 ASSEMBLY, MATERIALS

The HOOK 3 does not only introduce new design methods but also new manufacture technologies. Not a single millimetre of error is possible in the manufacturing process from Olivier's computer to the cutting of the fabric. An automatic process controlled by a laser-cutting program cuts each of the sections that compose the different parts of the wing. This program not only cuts the pieces of fabric but it also paints the guideline marks that will aid the assembly; it also numbers the separate pieces of material. All this is carried out before human handling of the pieces begins. So we eliminate possible and understandable errors that may occur during this delicate procedure.

The lines are semi-automatically manufactured and all the sewing is finished under the supervision of our specialists. The jigsaw puzzle of the assembly process is made easier using this method. We minimise the

processes while making the quality control more efficient. All the different parts of the canopy are cut and assembled under the strict conditions induced by the automation of the whole process.

All NIVIUK Gliders go through an extremely thorough and efficient final inspection.

Every single line of each glider is measured individually once the final assembly has concluded. Each wing is then individually inflated for the last visual revision.

Each glider is packaged following the maintenance and conservation instructions recommended for the advanced materials. NIVIUK Gliders are made of first class materials as demanded by the performance, durability, and homologation requirements of the present-day market.

Information about construction materials is given on the last pages of this manual.

1.5 ELEMENTS, COMPONENTS

The HOOK 3 is delivered to its owner together with a series of components that, although not fundamental, do take an important part in the use, transport and storage of the paraglider. The glider is delivered together with a rucksack, large enough for all of the equipment to fit inside, once appropriately packed. The rucksack is designed to make transport on foot as pleasant as possible. The internal bag, intended to protect the HOOK 3 from possible damage, during storage is also supplied.

The glider strap allows you to fold the wing as small as possible. Furthermore you will find the accelerator bar that completes the acceleration gear of the wing, a small fabric repair kit made of auto adhesive rips top, a user's manual with the answers all our questions about our new HOOK 3, an instruction booklet and also a USB pen drive.

2. UNPACKING AND ASSEMBLY

2.1 CHOOSE THE RIGHT PLACE

We recommend that you unpack and assemble your wing on a schooling slope or a flat clear area without too much wind and free of obstacles. These conditions will allow you to carry out all the steps required for you to check and inflate the HOOK 3.

We recommend that an instructor or a retailer supervises the entire procedure as only they are competent to resolve any doubt in a safe and professional way.

2.2 PROCEDURE

Take the paraglider out of the rucksack, open it and spread it open, with the lines on top of the underside, position the wing as if you were to inflate it. Check the condition of the fabric and the lines, make sure there are no abnormalities. Check the maillons that attach the lines to the risers are properly closed. Identify and order the A, B, C lines, the brake lines and the corresponding risers. Make sure that there are no ties or knots.

2.3 ASSEMBLY OF THE HARNESS

Correctly place the risers on the harness karabiners. The risers and lines should not have any twists and they should be in the right order. Check that the harness buckles are correctly locked.

2.4 TYPE OF HARNESS

The HOOK 3 has passed the EN B certification using a EN1651:1999 type harness.

This certification allows it to be flown with most of the harnesses on the market, even the ones that use cocoon.

We recommend that you adjust the distance of the chest strap according to the homologation from 42 to 50 cm between the harness carabineers. This adjustment will offer the top compromise between safety and feelings. Any change made to these specifications may affect the wing's performance and reactions. This would therefore effect the glider's configuration and would not conform to the homologation.

2.5 ASSEMBLY OF THE ACCELERATOR

The acceleration mechanism of the HOOK 3 works when you push with your feet on the accelerator bar, this is supplied with the equipment. On delivery the accelerator bar has not yet been installed and it is recommended that it is fit by you before flight. Most harnesses are equipped with a pre-installed acceleration system. When fitting any accelerator system ensure that all preinstalled items within the harness, such as roller pulleys are used correctly. After fitting, take into account that you will have to adjust the length of the accelerator lines for correct use. This will vary according to the length of the pilot's legs!

We recommend that you try the correct fitting of the acceleration system on equipment designed to do this, most paragliding schools have this sort of equipment.

2.6 INSPECTION AND WING INFLATION ON THE GROUND

Once you have checked all the equipment and made sure that the wind conditions are favourable, inflate your HOOK 3 as many times as necessary in order to become acquainted with the wing's behaviour. The HOOK 3 inflates easily and smoothly. An excess of energy is not necessary and the wing will inflate with minimum pressure on the harness when you move forward. This may be assisted by using the A lines. Do not pull on them, just lift to accompany the natural rising movement of the wing, once the wing is in the 12 o'clock position, simply apply correct pressure on the brake lines and the HOOK 3 will sit over your head.

2.7 ADJUSTING THE BRAKES

The length of the main brake lines is adjusted at the factory to the length established during homologation. However, the length can be changed to adapt to the pilot's flying style. Nevertheless, we recommend that you fly for a while with these, set at the original length. This will allow you to become accustomed to the HOOK 3's original flying behaviour. If you then decide to change the length of the brake lines, untie the knot, slide the line through the brake link to the desired length, and strongly re-tie the knot. Qualified personnel should carry out this adjustment. You must ensure that this adjustment does not slow down the glider without any pilot input. Both brake lines should be symmetrical and measure the same length. The most recommended knots are the clove hitch knot or bowline knot.

When changing the brakes length, it is necessary to check that they do not act when the accelerator is used. When we accelerate the glider rotates over the C riser and the trailing edge elevates. We must check that the brake is adjusted taking in consideration this extra length in acceleration.

3. THE FIRST FLIGHT

3.1 CHOOSE THE RIGHT PLACE

We recommend that the first flight with your HOOK 3 is made on a smooth slope (a school slope) or in your usual flying area.

3.2 PREPARATION

Repeat the procedures detailed in chapter 2 UNPACKING AND ASSEMBLY in order to prepare your equipment.

3.3 FLIGHT PLAN

Draw out a flight plan before take-off in order to avoid possible flight errors.

3.4 PRE-FLIGHT CHECK LIST

Once you are ready, but before you take-off, carry out another equipment inspection. Ensure correct installation of all equipment and that all lines are free of hindrances or knots. Check that the weather conditions are suited for your flying skills.

3.5 WING INFLATION, CONTROL, AND TAKE-OFF

Smoothly and progressively inflate the wing (chapter 2.6 INSPECTION AND WING INFLATION ON THE GROUND). The HOOK 3 inflates easily and does not require excessive energy. It does not tend to over-take you, so the wing inflation phase is carried out without anguish. These take off characteristics provide a perfect control phase and enough time for the pilot to decide whether to accelerate and take off.

Whenever the wind speed allows it, we recommend a reverse launch technique; this type of launch allows you to carry out a better visual check of the wing. The HOOK 3 is especially easy to control in this position in strong winds. However, wind speeds up to 25 to 30 km/h are considered strong and extra consideration should be given to any thought of flight.

Preparation and positioning of the wing on the take off is especially important. Choose a location which is appropriate for the direction of the wind. Position the paraglider as if it were part of a large circle, taking into account the shape of the canopy in flight. All this will assist in a trouble free take-off.

3.6 LANDING

The HOOK 3 lands excellently, it transforms the wing speed into lift on the pilot's demand, allowing an enormous margin of error. You will not have to wrap the brake lines around your hand to get greater braking efficiency.

4. IN FLIGHT

4.1 FLYING IN TURBULENCE

The HOOK 3 complies with an excellent homologation to face this type of situation with the best safety guarantee. This wing is stable in all types of weather conditions. It reacts admirably in passive flight, thus offering a high level of safety in turbulent conditions. Nonetheless, all paragliders always have to be piloted according to the prevailing weather conditions; the pilot is the ultimate safety factor.

We recommend that the pilot adopts a proactive attitude when flying, making the necessary fine adjustments to keep the wing in control. He/she should stop braking to allow it to fly at the required wing speed after a correction is made. Do not maintain any correction for longer than necessary (braked) this would cause the wing to enter into critical flying situation. Whenever necessary, control a situation, react to it and then re-establish the required speed.

4.2 POSSIBLE CONFIGURATIONS

We recommend that training to master these manoeuvres be carried out under the supervision of a competent school.

Asymmetric collapse

In spite of the great stability of the profile of the HOOK 3, heavy turbulent conditions may cause part of the wing to collapse asymmetrically. This usually happens when the pilot has not foreseen this possible reaction

of the wing. When the wing is about to experience an asymmetric collapse the brake lines and the harness will transmit a loss of pressure to the pilot. To prevent the collapse from happening, pull the brake line corresponding to the compromised side of the wing, this will increase the angle of incidence. If the collapse does happen the HOOK 3 will not react violently, the turn tendency is very gradual and it is easily controlled. Lean your body towards the side that is still flying in order to counteract the turn and to maintain a straight course, if necessary slightly slow down the same side. The collapse will normally open by itself but if that does not happen, pull completely on the brake line on the side which has collapsed (100%). Do this with a firm movement. You may have to repeat this operation to provoke the re-opening. Take care not to over-brake on the side that is still flying (turn control) and when the collapse has been solved; remember to let the wing recover its flying speed.

Symmetric collapse

In normal flying conditions the design of the HOOK 3 ensures that a symmetric collapse is quite improbable. The profile of the wing has been designed to widely tolerate extreme changes in the angle of incidence. A symmetric collapse may occur in heavy turbulent conditions, on entry or exit of strong thermals or lack of adapting the use of the accelerator to the prevailing air conditions. Symmetrical collapses usually re-inflate without the glider turning but you can symmetrically apply the brake lines with a quick deep pump to quicken the re-inflation. Release the brake lines immediately to recover optimum flight speed.

Negative spin

This configuration is out of the normal flight behaviour of the HOOK 3. Certain circumstances however, may provoke this configuration such as trying to turn when the wing is flying at very low speed (while heavily braking). It is not easy to give any recommendations about this situation since it varies depending on the circumstances. Remember that you should restore the relative air speed over the wing. To achieve this, progressively reduce the pressure on the brake lines and let the wing gain speed. The normal reaction would be a lateral surge with a

turn tendency no greater than 360° before restoring to normal flight conditions.

Parachutal stall

The possibility of this happening has been eliminated by the design of the HOOK 3 and it is highly unlikely to happen on this paraglider. If it does happen, the feeling would be that the wing would not be advancing; you would feel a kind of instability and a lack of pressure on the brake lines, although the canopy would appear to be correctly inflated. The correct reaction would be to release the pressure on the brake lines and push the A lines forward or rather lean your body to any side **WITHOUT PULLING ON THE BRAKE LINES**.

Deep Stall

The possibility of the HOOK 3 falling into this configuration is almost nonexistent, if the factory settings have not been altered. This could happen if you are flying at a very low speed, whilst over steering in a number of manoeuvres and in turbulent conditions.

To provoke a deep stall you have to take the wing to minimum flight speed by symmetrically pulling the brake lines, when you reach this point, continue pulling until you reach 100% and then hold. The glider will first fall behind you and then situate itself above you, rocking slightly, depending on how the manoeuvre was carried out. When you start to provoke a stall, be positive and do not doubt an instant. Do not release the brake lines when half way through the manoeuvre. This would cause the glider to surge violently forward with great energy and may result in the wing below the pilot. It is very important that the pressure on the brake lines is maintained until the wing is well established vertical above. To regain normal flight conditions, progressively and symmetrically release the brake lines, letting the speed be re-established. When the wing reaches the maximum advanced position ensure that the brakes are fully released. The wing will now surge forward, this is necessary so that air speed is completely restored over the wing. Do not over brake at this point because the wing needs to recover speed to quit the stall configuration. If you have to control a possible symmetrical front stall,

briefly and symmetrically pull on the brake lines and let go even when the wing is still ahead of you.

Wing tangle

Of all the possible situations, which you may encounter while flying the HOOK 3, this is the least probable one of all. The well proportioned ratio and well calculated positioning of the line cascades ratify this fact.

A wing tangle may happen after an asymmetric collapse, the end of the wing is trapped between the lines (Cravat). This situation could rapidly cause the wing to turn, although it depends on the nature of the tangle. The correction manoeuvres are the same as those applied in the case of an asymmetrical collapse, control the turn tendency by applying the opposite brake and lean your body against the turn. Then locate the line that reaches the stabiliser that is trapped between the other lines. This line has a different colour and belongs to the external lines of the C riser. Pull on this line until it is tense, this should help to undo the wing tangle. If you cannot undo the tangle, fly to the nearest possible landing spot, control the flying course with your body movements and a little pressure on the opposite brake. Be careful when attempting to undo a tangle if you are flying near a mountainside or near to other paragliders, you may lose control of the flying course and a collision may occur.

Over handling

Most flying incidents are caused by wrong actions of the pilot, which chained one after another create abnormal flying configurations (a cascade of incidents). You must to remember that over handling the wing will lead to critical levels of functioning. The HOOK 3 is designed always to try to recover normal flight by itself, do not try to over handle it. Generally speaking, the reactions of the wing, that follow over handling, are neither due to the input made or the intensity, but the length of time the pilot continues to over handle. You have to allow the profile to re-establish normal flight speed after any type of handling.

4.3 USING THE ACCELERATOR

The profile of the HOOK 3 has been designed to fly stable through its entire speed range, the EN B certification confirms this. It is useful to accelerate when flying in strong winds or in extreme descending air. When you accelerate the wing, the profile becomes more sensitive to possible turbulence and closer to a possible frontal collapse. If you feel a pressure loss, you should stop pushing on the accelerator and pull slightly on the brake lines to increase the angle of incidence. Remember that you have to re-establish the flight speed after correcting the incidence.

It is NOT recommended to accelerate near to the mountainside or in very turbulent conditions. If necessary you will have to constantly adjust the movements and pressure on the accelerator whilst constantly adjusting the pressure applied to the brake lines. This balance is considered to be “active piloting.”

4.4 FLYING WITHOUT BRAKE LINES

If, for any reason at all, you cannot use the brake lines of your HOOK 3 you will have to pilot the wing using the C-risers and your body weight to fly towards the nearest landing. The C-lines steer easily because they are not under pressure, however you have to be careful not to over handle them causing a stall or negative turn. To land you have to let the wing fly at full speed and before reaching the ground you will have to pull symmetrically on both the C-risers. This braking method is not as effective as using the brake lines so you will land at a higher speed.

4.5 KNOTS IN FLIGHT

The best way to avoid these knots and tangles is to inspect the lines before you inflate the wing for take-off. If you notice a knot before take-off, immediately stop running and do not take off.

If you have taken off with a knot you will have to correct the drift by leaning on the opposite side of the knot and apply the brake line on that side too. You can gently pull on the brake line to see if the knot becomes unfastened or try to identify the line with the knot in it. The identified line can then be pulled to see if the knot undoes. Be very careful when trying to remove a knot. When there are knots in the lines or when they are tangled, do not pull too hard on the brake lines because there is a greater risk of the wing to stalling or negative turn being initiated

Before trying to remove a knot, make sure there are no pilots flying nearby and never try these manoeuvres near the mountainside. If the knot is too tight and you cannot remove it, carefully and safely fly to the nearest landing place.

5. LOSING HEIGHT

The knowledge of the different descent techniques is an important resource to use in certain situations. The most adequate descent method will depend on the particular situation.

We recommend that you learn to use these manoeuvres under the tuition of a competent school.

5.1 SPLIT A

Big ears are a moderate descent method, reaching -3 or -4 m/s, speed reduces slightly between 3 and 5 km/h and piloting becomes limited. The angle of incidence and the surface wing load also increases. Push on the accelerator to restore the wing's horizontal speed and the angle of incidence.

The HOOK 3 is fitted with a big ear pulley system which makes both locating the right line and the manoeuvre easier. These big ear pulleys can

easily be removed whenever the pilot wishes. To activate big ears take either the big ear pulley or outer most line on each A risers (2A3 in the line plan) and simultaneously, smoothly pull them outward and downward. The wingtips will fold in. Let go of the lines and the big ears will re-inflate automatically. If they do not re-inflate, gently pull on one of the brake lines and then on the opposite one. We recommend that you re-inflate asymmetrically, not to alter the angle of incidence, more so if you are flying near the ground or flying in turbulence.

5.2 B-LINE STALL

When you carry out this manoeuvre, the wing stops flying, it loses all horizontal speed and you are not in control of the paraglider. The air circulation over the profile is interrupted and the wing enters into a situation similar to parachuting.

To carry out this manoeuvre you have to take the B-lines at the maillons height leaving them as base in the hand palm avoiding taking the A&B together. Pull symmetrically down (approx. 20-30cms) and then hold this position. The initial phase is quite physical (hard resistance) which means that you will have to pull strongly until the profile of the wing is deformed, when this happens the required force will then significantly reduce. To maintain this manoeuvre you must continue to hold the B Lines in the pulled down position. The wing will then become deformed, horizontal speed drops to 0 km/h and vertical speed increases to -6 to -8 m/s depending on the conditions and how the manoeuvre has been carried out.

To exit the manoeuvre, simultaneously release both risers, the wing will then slightly surge forward and then automatically return to normal flight. It is better to let go of the lines quickly rather than slowly. This is an easy manoeuvre but you must remember that the wing stops flying, it loses all horizontal movement and its reactions are very different compared to normal flight.

5.3 SPIRAL DIVE

This is a more effective way for rapidly losing height. You have to know that, the wing can gain a lot of vertical speed and rotation speed (G force). This can cause a loss of orientation and consciousness (blackouts). These are the reasons why it is best to carry out this manoeuvre gradually so your capacity to resist the G forces increases and you will learn to fully appreciate and understand the manoeuvre. Always practice this manoeuvre when flying at high altitude.

To start the manoeuvre, first lean your bodyweight and pull the brake line to the side to which you are leaning. You can regulate the intensity of the turn by applying a little outside brake.

A paraglider flying at its maximum turn speed can reach –20 m/s, equivalent 70 km/h vertical speed and stabilize in a spiral dive from 15 m/s onwards.

These are the reasons why you should be familiar with and know how to carry out the exit methods.

To exit this manoeuvre you must progressively release the inside brake and also momentarily apply outside brake. Whilst doing this you must also lean your bodyweight towards the outside. This exit manoeuvre has to be carried out gradually and with smooth movements so you can feel the pressure and speed changes at the same time.

The after effect of the exit manoeuvre is that the glider will rock briefly with lateral surge, depending on how the manoeuvre has been carried out.

Practice these movements at sufficient altitude and with moderation.

5.4 SLOW DESCENT TECHNIQUE

Using this technique (do not hurry to descend) we will fly normally, without forcing neither the material nor the pilot. It means looking for descending air areas and turn as it was a thermal – in order to descend. We have to avoid danger areas when looking for descent zones. Safety is the most important thing.

6. SPECIAL METHODS

6.1 TOWING

The HOOK 3 does not experience any problem when being towed. Only qualified personnel should handle the qualified equipment to carry out this operation. The wing has to be inflated in the same way as in normal flight.

6.2 ACROBATIC FLIGHT

it HAS NOT been designed for acrobatic flight and we DO NOT recommend continued use in this type of flight. Acrobatic flight is the youngest discipline in free flight. We consider acrobatic flight to be any form of piloting that is different to normal flight. To learn safely how to master acrobatic manoeuvres you should attend lessons which are carried out by a qualified instructor and over water. Extreme manoeuvres take you and your wing to centrifugal forces that can reach 4 to 5g. Materials will wear more quickly than in normal flight. If you do practice extreme manoeuvres we recommend that you submit your wing to a line revision every six months.

7. FOLDING INSTRUCTIONS

The HOOK 3 features the SLE (Structured Leading Edge) and to preserve the integrity of this structure a degree of care should be taken when folding. When the correct technique is applied to the folding process it will ensure that the wing maintains its high performance, safety and durability. Folding should be carried out cell to cell (accordion style) with the SLE ribs remaining parallel to the leading edge at all times.

The wing does not have to be tightly folded, if you do so it may damage the material and or the lines.

To assist in this folding process Niviuk has designed the NKare folding bag (supplied as an option). The NKare Bag will help to ensure the correct folding process is carried out, maintaining the profile and integrity of the internal SLE structure as described above.

8. CARE AND MAINTENANCE

8.1 MAINTENANCE

Careful maintenance of your equipment will ensure continued performance.

The fabric and the lines do not need to be washed, if they become dirty, clean them with a soft damp cloth. If your wing gets wet with salty water, immerse it in fresh water and dry it away from direct sunlight. The sunlight may damage the materials of your wing and cause premature aging. Once you have landed, do not leave the wing in the sun, store it properly. If you use your wing in a sandy area, try to avoid the sand from entering through the cell openings of the leading edge. If sand is inside the wing, remove it before folding.

8.2 STORAGE

It is important that the wing is correctly folded when stored. Store your flying equipment in a cool, dry place away from solvents, fuels or oils. It is not advisable to store your flying equipment in the trunk of your car. Temperatures inside a car parked in the sunlight, can be very high. Inside a rucksack and in the sunlight temperatures can reach 60°C. Weight should not be laid on top of the equipment.

8.3 CHECKS AND CONTROLS

You should ensure your HOOK 3 is periodically serviced and checked at your local repair shop every 100 hours of use or two years (whichever happens first). This is the only way to guarantee that your HOOK 3 will continue to function properly and therefore continue fulfilling the homologation certificate results.

8.4 REPAIRS

If the wing is damaged, you can temporarily repair it by using the rip stop that you'll find in the repair kit, so long as no stitches are involved in the tear. Any other type of tear must be repaired in a specialized repair shop or by qualified personnel. Do not accept a home repair.

9. SAFETY AND RESPONSIBILITY

It is well known that paragliding is considered a high-risk sport, where safety depends on the person who is practising it.

Wrong use of this equipment can cause severe injuries to the pilot, even death. Manufacturers and dealers are not responsible for any act or accident that may be the result of practicing this sport.

You must not use this equipment if you are not trained. Do not take advice or accept any informal training from anyone who is not properly qualified as a flight instructor.

10. GUARANTEE

The entire equipment and components are covered by a 2 year guarantee for any manufacture fault.

The guarantee does not cover misuse or abnormal use of the materials.

11. TECHNICAL DATA

11.1 TECHNICAL DATA

HOOK 3			21	23	25	27	29
CELLS	NUMBER		52	52	52	52	52
	CLOSED		8	8	8	8	8
	BOX		23	23	23	23	23
FLAT	AREA	M2	21	23	25	27	29
	SPAM	M	10,65	11,15	11,62	12,08	12,51
	ASPECT RATIO		5,4	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,4
PROJECTED	AREA	M2	17,85	19,55	21,25	22,95	24,65
	SPAM		8,45	8,84	9,22	9,58	9,93
	ASPECT RATIO		4	4	4	4	4
FLATTENING		%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
CORD	MAXIMUM		2,47	2,58	2,69	2,8	2,9
	MINIMUM		0,49	0,52	0,54	0,56	0,58
	AVERAGE		1,97	2,06	2,14	2,23	2,31
LINES	TOTAL METERS	M	208	218	227	236	245
	HEIGHT	M	6,5	6,8	7,09	7,36	7,63
	NUMBER		180	180	180	180	180
	MAIN		A/B/C	A/B/C	A/B/C	A/B/C	A/B/C
RISERS	NUMBER	3	3/3/2	3/3/2	3/3/2	3/3/2	3/3/2
	TRIMS		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	ACCELERATOR	M/M	150	150	150	150	150
TOTAL WEIGHT	MINIMUM	KG	50	65	80	95	110
IN FLIGHT	MAXIMUM	KG	70	85	100	115	130
GLIDER WEIGHT		KG			4.9		
CERTIFICATION	EN / LTF		IN PROCESS	IN PROCESS	B	IN PROCESS	IN PROCESS

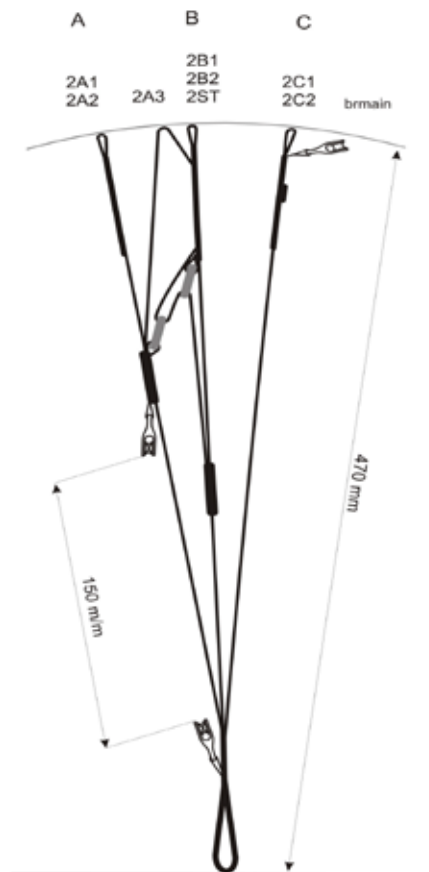
11.2 MATERIALS DESCRIPTION

CANOPY	FABRIC CODE	SUPPLIER
UPPER SURFACE	9017 E77A	PORCHER IND (FRANCE)
BOTTOM SURFACE	N20DMF	DOMINICO TEX CO (KOREA)
PROFILES	9017 E29	PORCHER IND (FRANCE)
DIAGONALS	9017 E29	PORCHER IND (FRANCE)
LOOPS	LKI - 10	KOLON IND. (KOREA)
REINFORCEMENT LOOPS	W-420	D-P (GERMANY)
TRAILING EDGE REINFORCEMENT	MYLAR	D-P (GERMANY)
RIBS REINFORCEMENT	NYLON STICK	R.P.CHINA
THREAD	SERAFIL 60	AMAN (GERMANY)

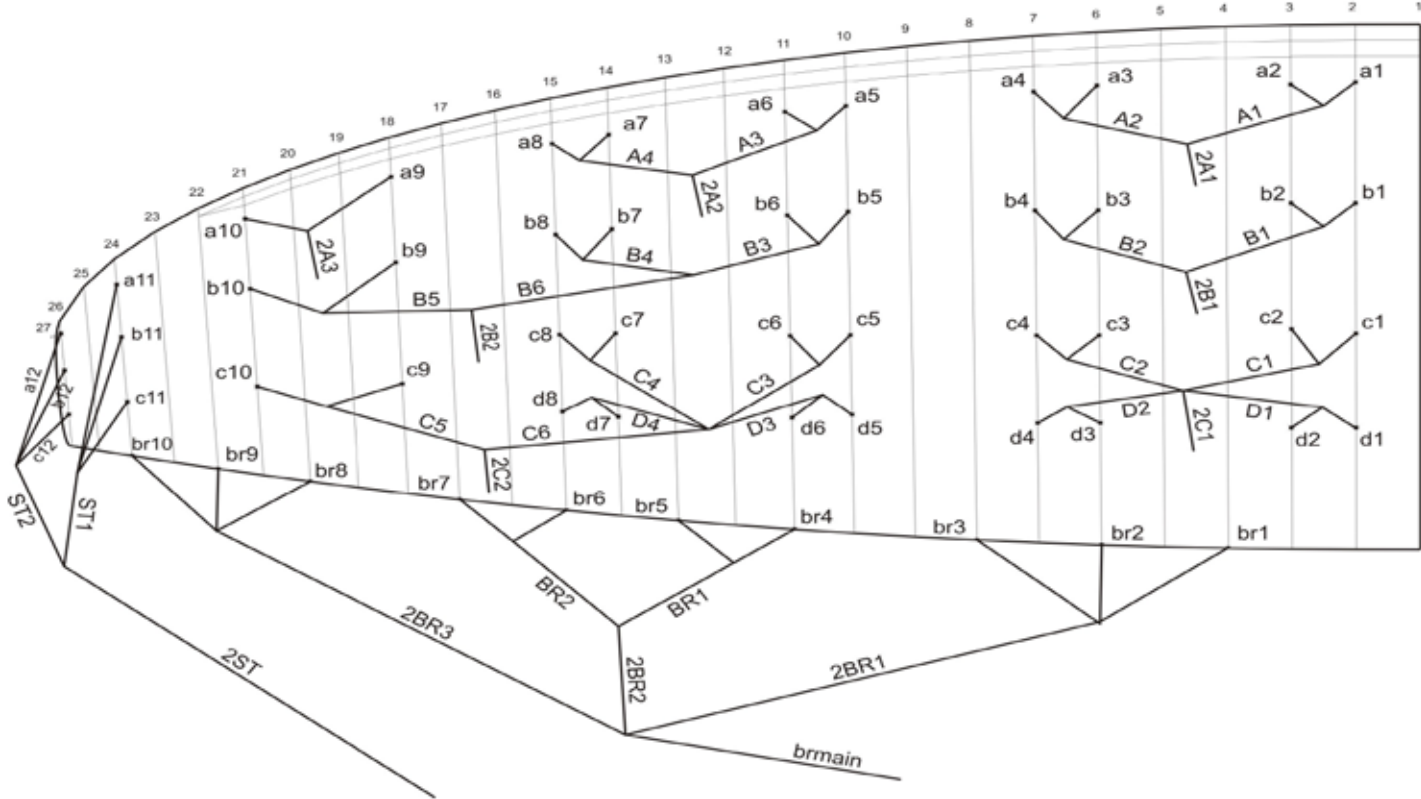
SUSPENSION LINES	FABRIC CODE	SUPPLIER
UPPER CASCADES	DC - 060	LIROS GMHB (GERMANY)
UPPER CASCADES	TNL - 080	TEIJIM LIMITED (JAPAN)
MIDDLE CASCADES	TNL - 080	TEIJIM LIMITED (JAPAN)
MIDDLE CASCADES	TNL - 140	TEIJIM LIMITED (JAPAN)
MIDDLE CASCADES	TNL - 220	TEIJIM LIMITED (JAPAN)
MAIN	TNL - 080	TEIJIM LIMITED (JAPAN)
MAIN	TNL - 140	TEIJIM LIMITED (JAPAN)
MAIN	TNL - 280	TEIJIM LIMITED (JAPAN)
MAIN	TNL - 400	TEIJIM LIMITED (JAPAN)
MAIN BREAK	TNL - 400	TEIJIM LIMITED (JAPAN)
THREAD	SERAFIL 60	AMAN (GERMANY)

RISERS	FABRIC CODE	SUPPLIER
MATERIAL	G-R 18	TECNI SANGLES (FRANCE)
COLOR INDICATOR	PAD	TECNI SANGLES (FRANCE)
THREAD	V138	COATS (ENGLAND)
MAILLONS	MRI4	ANSUNG PRECISION (KOREA)
MAILLONS	MRDI03.0 S10	PEGUET (FRANCE)
PULLEYS	PY - 1304-2	ANSUNG PRECISION (KOREA)
PULLEYS	467 &	HARKEN (USA)

11.3 RISERS ARRANGEMENT



11.4 LINE PLAN



11.5 LENGHTS HOOK 3 21

NIVIUK HOOK 3 21					
LINES HEIGHT M/M					
A	B	C	D	BR	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
RISERS LENGHT M/M					
A	B	C	D		
				STANDARD	
				ACCELERATED	

11.6 LENGHTS HOOK 3 23

NIVIUK HOOK 3 23					
LINES HEIGHT M/M					
A	B	C	D	BR	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
RISERS LENGHT M/M					
A	B	C	D		
				STANDARD	
				ACCELERATED	

11.7 LENGHTS HOOK 3 25

NIVIUK HOOK 3 25					
LINES HEIGHT M/M					
	A	B	C	D	BR
1	6602	6488	6591	6700	7343
2	6537	6424	6498	6611	7000
3	6497	6386	6451	6560	6826
4	6519	6410	6500	6604	6703
5	6480	6434	6527	6621	6567
6	6437	6377	6446	6535	6525
7	6384	6291	6335	6418	6595
8	6402	6302	6363	6436	6396
9	6213	6200	6271		6319
10	6061	6167	6296		6309
11	5825	5812	5920		
12	5712	5719	5781		
RISERS LENGHT M/M					
	A	B	C	D	
	470	470	470	470	STANDARD
	360	380	420	470	ACCELERATED

11.8 LENGHTS HOOK 3 27

NIVIUK HOOK 3 27					
LINES HEIGHT M/M					
	A	B	C	D	BR
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
RISERS LENGHT M/M					
	A	B	C	D	
					STANDARD
					ACCELERATED

11.9 LENGHTS HOOK 3 29

NIVIUK HOOK 3 29					
LINES HEIGHT M/M					
	A	B	C	D	BR
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
RISERS LENGHT M/M					
	A	B	C	D	
					STANDARD
					ACCELERATED

11.10 CERTIFICATION SPECIMEN TEST

para-test.com




paragliding by air turquoise

Air Turquoise SA
Rte du Pré-au-Comte 8 | CH-8544 Villeneuve
tél. +41 21 965 65 65 | mobile +41 79 202 52 30
info@para-test.com

AIR TURQUOISE SA certified by

ISO 9001
BUREAU VERITAS
Certification





NIVIUK

Class: **B**

In accordance with EN standards 926-2:2005 & 926-1:2006: **PG_0630.2012**

Date of issue (DMY): **09. 01. 2013**

Manufacturer: **Niviuk Gliders / Air Games S.L.**

Model: **Hook 3 25**

Serial number:

Configuration during flight tests

Paraglider

Maximum weight in flight (kg)

Minimum weight in flight (kg)

Glider's weight (kg)

Number of risers

Projected area (m2)

100

80

4.9

3

21.25

Accessories

Range of speed system (cm)

Speed range using brakes (km/h)

Range of trimmers (cm)

Total speed range with accessories (km/h)

15

15

0

27

Harness used for testing (max weight)

Harness type

Harness brand

Harness model

Harness to risers distance (cm)

Distance between risers (cm)

ABS

Sup'Air

Altiplume M

49

46

Inspections (whichever happens first)

every 24 months or every 100 flying hours

Warning! Before use refer to user's manual

Person or company having presented the glider for testing: **None**

123456789101112131415161718192021222324

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

B

B

A

A

A

B

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

A

0

